

Erratum

Correction

William F. Pendergraft, Leal C. Herlitz, Denyse Thornley-Brown, Mitchell Rosner, John L. Niles: Nephrotoxic effects of common and emerging drugs of abuse. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 9: 1996–2005, 2014.

Because of author error, a correction has been issued for the above referenced article. In the section below, the bolded word should be “raise,” instead of “reduce.”

“In general, therapy for acute ecstasy-induced adverse events relies on supportive care, including

aggressive cooling, correction of electrolytes, and intravenous fluids. Treatment of severe, symptomatic hyponatremia is a medical emergency, and 100–200 ml of 3% saline should be administered as soon as possible. The goal is to **reduce** the serum sodium concentration by 3–5 mEq/L, which should acutely lower intracranial pressure and improve symptoms (63).”

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